

JULY





# Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

June 27, 1863.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**JOHN GILL SHORTER,**  
OF HANCOCK.

FOR GOVERNOR.  
The friends of the **REPUBLICAN**  
**H. WATERS**, announce him as a  
candidate for Governor.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.  
**MON. J. A. M. GERRITZ,**  
OF TALLADEGA.

The friends of **Col. G. C. CLARK**, announce him as a  
candidate for Senator in the State  
Legislature at the approaching election.

The friends of **Col. THOMAS A. WALKER**,  
announce him as a candidate for  
Senator in the State Legislature at the  
approaching election.

The friends of **Col. J. B. WATKINS**, announce him as a  
candidate for Representative in the  
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**ST. LUCAS. Col. J. H. CALDWELL**  
arrived at his home in this place last  
week, from the army in Virginia. He  
reports the army in fine health and spi-  
rits, and at the time he left on the eve  
of a long march, a part of which they  
have since taken.

**Wheat.**—Not only is the wheat crop  
of the present year an extraordinary one  
for quantity, but the experiments thus  
far prove that the turn out of flour is also  
very good, and of fine quality.

We received last week from Morris  
Mills in this county, 200 lbs flour of very  
superior quality made from new wheat,  
and were informed that 5 bushels of  
wheat turned out 210 pounds and would  
have done still better had it been thresh-  
ed long enough.

In setting up the Salt Notice of  
R. B. Kyle, Agent, last week, we ac-  
cidentally omitted **Cherokee**.

## THE MILITIA OF CALHOUN.

The President of the Confederate  
States having made a requisition upon  
the Gov. of Alabama for a thousand  
troops for State defense, for the  
month of July, the Governor has issued his  
proclamation notifying the people of the  
State of the fact, and inviting them to  
raise the men by volunteer enlistment,  
and giving them until the 25th day of  
July to volunteer, from companies and  
regiments, and if we should fail to  
fill the call by volunteering, the deficit  
is to be made up by drafting. Six hun-  
dred and sixty-five men are required from  
this, the 16th Brigade, composed of the  
counties of Calhoun, Talladega and Ran-  
dolph. Hence to avoid a draft in Cal-  
houn county it is necessary to raise at  
least 222 men by volunteering, organ-  
izing and reporting to the Governor by  
the 25th July. The advantages of  
volunteering are apparent to anyone who  
will think for a moment. First, if  
volunteers we have the right to elect  
our own officers, both company and regi-  
ment officers should we form Regiments  
and Battalions. Second we will be allowed  
to remain at home and attend to our  
usual avocations until a necessity arises  
for repelling the invader. But should  
we fail to fill the call by volunteer en-  
listment then it will be filled by draft-  
ing, and the men immediately sent into  
camp, officers appointed over them to  
drill and command them.

I hope that it is only necessary to  
present these facts, to induce the  
citizens of this county to respond to this  
call for men to defend our homes and al-  
tars. Let us appeal to your patriotism  
to come forward in this our extreme  
need, and a helping hand—stand not idly by  
while so many of our brothers are hold-  
ing their lives in different parts of the  
Confederacy. Let us protect their  
homes, their wives and children during  
their absence, and let it not be said  
if we did it, we did it under the force  
of a draft.

One of our citizens.

To the Voters of Calhoun County.

Follow citizens on the 1st Monday  
in August next, the great battle between  
candidates for the various offices is to  
be fought. And now gentlemen, we  
are going to speak to you in relation  
to one who is running for Tax Collector  
of Calhoun county, and that man is  
John A. Olcott, who is generally known  
to us all. And now in view of the hon-  
or due a Southern patriot, we will be  
called on the first Monday in August  
to prove our faith by our works. John  
A. Olcott was one of the first who vol-  
unteered to fight for our country and  
rights—he contracted himself with the  
Army, which was sent immediately to  
Virginia. On the 21st of June, he was  
killed in the battle of Gettysburg, and  
his body was found among the slain  
and never recovered, or the which we  
as citizens of Calhoun should feel  
proud. He was in every engagement that  
presented itself. And at last the  
Army came close to the Confederate  
Capital, and by their coming so close his  
anger was stirred up and he was de-  
termined that they should go back. He  
went and went on towards the un-  
derstandable Seven Days, and he was  
placed in front, the volleys of death fell thick  
around him for many hours, yet from his ad-  
mirable steadiness he knew no fear when  
our brothers were in danger, no ac-  
knowledged no criterion but courage  
he was killed on strange ground, but  
undoubtedly he was killed by a Minie  
bullet from the gun of a Yankee, that  
fell him to the ground. And O, the  
contusion that was in the brilliant forth-  
right of John A. Olcott, his bright eyes  
had fallen, as they thought, to rise  
no more. And he said: "weep not, for  
I am ready not only to be wounded upon  
this field of blood, but to die for my  
country's cause."

Now voters, John A. Olcott is a man  
of limited means, and you know when  
the first volunteers went off we prom-  
ised them great things when they re-  
turned. Here is one of those who  
has come back and he is ruined forever.  
He cannot get his living without our  
help; so let us give him our votes—let  
us do what we can for our country. He is  
unable for service and let us all unite  
and give him the office that he wants.  
He is thoroughly competent  
for the work.

MASS VOTERS.

## SALT, SALT, SALT.

GADSDEN, ALA., June 19, 1863.

MR. GRANT:

I desire to call the attention  
of your readers in Cherokee, St. Clair,  
DeKalb, Calhoun and Talladega coun-  
ties to the fact that after this date the  
price of salt will be increased to \$4 per  
bushel, and the expense of trans-  
portation and sale. This increase in price  
is owing to the fact that the contractors  
in Virginia, in consequence of the  
high prices of provisions, fuel and labor,  
refused to deliver any salt after the  
1st of April for less than \$4 per bushel.  
The Governor, consulting the interest  
of the people, wisely agreed to pay the  
increased compensation, and has now  
the assurance of more rapid deliveries of  
salt. This increase in the cost of salt  
at the works will make it cost about \$17  
per bushel at Gadsden. I am still receiv-  
ing orders by mail for salt, but with-  
standing the fact that I did not register in  
advance, and that parties must be re-  
presented in person, or by agent. The  
anxiety to secure salt is so great, were I  
to take money in advance it would be  
paid in such quantities that it would  
require two clerks to register names  
and two iron safes to hold the money.  
I give notice again, that I keep no  
register in advance and receive no money.

Respectfully,  
R. B. KYLE,  
Salt Agent.

CAPT. DAVID M. ANDERSON.

Another of Talladega's favorite sons  
has fallen on the battlefield. Captain  
David M. Anderson, of the 16th Georgia  
was severely wounded by a shot through  
the upper portion of the left lung, in  
battle of Baker's Creek, near Edwards  
Depot. He died from the effects of his  
wound, at Roberts' Hospital, fifteen  
miles west of Clinton, Miss. Just at  
daylight on the morning of Wednesday  
the 15th inst., and his remains were in-  
terred in the 8th East corner of the  
old cemetery, being buried at Clin-  
ton, Miss., on the morning of the 15th  
inst. Captain Anderson was about 23 years  
of age and had been in active service  
from the commencement of the war. He  
was a brave and true soldier, an atten-  
tive and gallant officer, and in his at-  
tachments, frank and generous in his  
disposition and in every respect a super-  
ior person. A large circle of  
friends will join with his bereaved  
family in mourning his death. It is a  
source of consolation to know that he  
made a perfect end of his military career  
with his death and expended himself  
gloriously.

The fall of Mississippi gave him  
every attention that could have been  
devoted from the time he entered the  
hospital until he closed his eyes in death.  
Talladega Reporter.

Incidents of the Attack on Knoxville.

A young officer, named Armstrong,  
who was stopping with his family, when  
the city, came into the morning  
of the attack, and hearing of the  
advance of the enemy, naturally, he  
changed his plans, and for that of a  
citizen, returned to the city and went  
to among the Yankees, to whom he re-  
sented himself as a friend and Union  
man, and gave them wrong directions  
how the city might be approached, and  
as he did not know the point. To this  
purpose, as well as to the horrid de-  
struction of the place, is Knoxville in-  
debted for its destruction.

During the action, Mrs. Trement,  
wife of Capt. Trement of New Orleans,  
who was temporarily stopping in  
Knoxville, received a painful wound in  
the right shoulder, from a fragment of a  
shell fired by the enemy.

A lady, with two little children were  
playing about the garden with the dis-  
tinct characteristic of their age, ran  
out immediately to bring them into the  
house, when a shell from the enemy's  
battery exploded in the midst of the  
family group, killing all three. She  
had just gathered one of them in her  
arms and was in the act of reaching  
out her hand to give to the other. One  
McClung who was killed had both legs  
run away by a shell and only one of the  
mangled limbs was afterwards found.

Before reaching the city, a portion of  
the Union army approached the residence  
of Dr. Henry Baker, an estimable citizen  
of Knoxville, when three of the  
soldiers presented their muskets at  
his head. Believing that they intended  
to kill him, Dr. B. instinctively drew  
his revolver and fired into the group,  
when they fled in all directions, and  
afterwards bayoneted him. We are  
informed that the friends also drag-  
ged him about the floor, while his wife,  
fearful with grief, was clinging to his  
body, and implored for their mercy.  
It is said that Col. Bird apologized  
for this heinous crime, and he was sur-  
prised, and ordered his men away. It  
is thought the murder was instigated by  
a portion of the Brownlow family who  
accompanied the expedition, and between  
them and Dr. Baker. It was a very  
sad family feud or political grudge ex-  
ploded. These are a few among the hor-  
rible incidents of the raid. We hear  
nothing of the whereabouts of the sol-  
diers mentioned, further than what has  
already been mentioned in the talladega  
accounts.—Chattanooga Rebel.

STUCK BY LIGHTNING.

About five o'clock on Thursday even-  
ing, while Rev. Oliver Welch, Nathan-  
iel Welch, Col. Christie and Mrs. Gos-  
port were in the dining room of the de-  
pot at Abbeville, a ball of lightning struck  
the stove-pipe and came down into the  
room with terrible violence. Rev. Mr.  
Welch, who was sitting with his hands  
crossed upon his abdomen, was stricken  
on his left arm just below the joint—the  
fluid tearing of the skin and bruising  
the flesh down to the bone. One finger  
was cut nearly off and both hands  
injured and cut in many places. The  
abdomen where his hands rested is se-  
verely bruised. The current then pas-  
sed down the right limb, tearing off the  
skin and burning the flesh deeply to the  
bone of three inches, till it  
reached the foot which was split entire-  
ly open between the first and second toes.  
The big toe was cut off or consumed.  
The fissure in the foot is from two to  
three inches in length. The current  
passed through the foot immediately  
under Mr. Welch's foot, making a hole  
in the plank, some fifteen inches long  
and an inch or an inch and a half wide.

Mr. Nat. Welch, who was standing  
near, was stricken on the hip, the cur-  
rent passing down to the heel, a por-  
tion of which was cut off. The clothes  
of these persons were torn to shreds—  
the sleeves reduced to fragments. The  
spectacles case in Mr. O. Welch's pocket  
was shattered and melted at both ends.

The other persons present were stunned  
and shocked, but sustained no per-  
manent injury. A dog under the floor  
was killed. Mr. Nat. Welch is doing  
well, but his father's injuries being so  
extensive and numerous, his condition is  
somewhat critical. His numerous  
friends sympathize with him, and hope  
he and his son may soon be well.—Tal-  
ladega Reporter, 24th ult.

RECEIVED FROM VICKSBURG

THREE TRANSPORTS SUNK  
NEAR MEMPHIS.

FROM VIRGINIA.

TRANSPORTS LANDING NEAR  
THE WHITE HOUSE.

At Vicksburg still continues.

The correspondence of the New York  
Herald of the 13th says Hooker's army  
has suffered untold miseries from heat,  
dust and want of water. The whole  
country is filled with stragglers. The  
men could not be kept in ranks—no  
coaxing or threatening could prevail on  
them to move. As many as one thou-  
sand cases of sun-stroke had occurred,  
of which one hundred had proved in-  
stantly fatal.

Richmond, June 25.

An immense Democratic meeting has  
been held at Springfield Illinois. A  
hundred thousand people were present.  
Richardson President. Speeches were  
made by Voorhies, Cox and others; in  
which the Administration was denoun-  
ced, and the return of Vallandigham  
demanded. The resolutions were that  
Illinois is a sovereign power; opposed  
to the prosecution of the war for the res-  
toration of the Union, and call for a na-  
tional convention.

The Departments at Washington are  
packing up their archives.  
Vicksburg telegrams of the 15th June  
state that the western bank of the Mis-  
sissippi river from Milliken's Bend to  
Vicksburg is full of Confederate troops.  
The Confederates hold Richmond and  
New Saratoga, with constant reinforce-  
ments from Ouachita.

Pemberton receives reinforcements  
and supplies from across the river every  
night.

Richmond, June 25.

The Baltimore American of the 22d  
contains Harrisburg telegrams of the  
21st, stating that the Rebels are re-  
ported 40,000 strong at Hagstown,  
Maryland.

The troops at Harrisburg are expect-  
ing marching orders immediately. Gov.  
Curtin has received a dispatch from  
Chambersburg stating that Jenkins was  
at Galesburg at last accounts.

GRENADA, June 23.

The Chicago Times of the 15th con-  
tains the report of a fight between 400  
Confederate cavalry and two regiments  
of Federal ten miles from Harrisburg.

Ex-Gov. Medill presided at the Ohio  
State Convention. The Convention ap-  
pointed a committee to demand the re-  
lease of Vallandigham, consisting of  
nineteen of the ablest men of the State,  
including thirteen Congressmen.

Immense meetings of Democrats are  
being held in the north-west.

The Federal draft is vigorously resist-  
ed in parts of Ohio, Indiana and Illi-  
nois. Near thirteen thousand have  
been enrolled in Chicago.

A tender of the Confederate States  
Steamer Florida has captured six Mer-  
chant vessels.

Ex-Senator Pritch, late Colonel of the  
17th Indiana Regiment, addressed 20,  
000 people at Logansville, denouncing  
the Executive and military usurpations  
in bitter terms.

Voorhies advised the maintenance of  
liberty at the hazard of life and fortune.  
Great enthusiasm prevails.

A private letter received from New  
Orleans reports terrible mortality among  
the Federals there. All public and  
many private houses have been convert-  
ed into hospitals.

THE SITUATION.—The wires are still  
inoperative between Shelbyville and this  
place, but may be again working before  
we go to press for our morning edition.

Up to this writing one hundred of  
our wounded have arrived from the field  
of the late engagements—being chiefly  
the wounded of the first day's action,  
(Wednesday) when the brigades of  
Generals Brit and Liddell were driven  
back.

On Thursday, two divisions of the  
army were engaged, (as passengers) by  
the down train last evening report.

The enemy were driven back five  
miles, and our forces re-occupied the  
positions of Liberty's Gap, and Gray's  
Gap. The enemy was also driven from  
Bellevue Station into Hoover's Gap,  
but they still retained possession of that  
Gap up to the hour when our infor-  
mants left yesterday morning. A gen-  
eral engagement was anticipated yes-  
terday. Our loss, so far as we have  
been able to learn, was about one hun-  
dred killed and four or five hundred  
wounded.—Chattanooga Rebel, 28th.

FROM TENNESSEE.

JUNE 25.—On Wednesday the en-  
emy appeared in force at Hoover's Gap,  
sixteen miles from Shelbyville and were  
met by the 1st Georgia regiment. The  
latter met with a loss of two hundred  
killed and wounded.

On Thursday, being reinforced, our  
forces after a slight skirmish, held the  
ground.

On Thursday evening the enemy took  
possession of Liberty Gap, six miles  
above Wartburg. Our forces were in  
line, two miles this side of the Gap.  
A general engagement is not expect-  
ed.

ATLANTA, June 29. The enemy are  
at Shelbyville. Our forces evacuated  
on Friday, retiring on the Talladega.  
The enemy's pickets are advancing.  
Heavy skirmishing on Friday and  
Saturday.

Wheeler was in the advance, on our  
right and has not been heard from since  
Friday.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate  
of Henry Box, decd., having been grant-  
ed to the undersigned on the 27th day of  
June, 1863, by the Probate Court of St. Clair  
county, Ala., notice is hereby given to all  
persons having claims against said estate  
to present them within the time prescribed  
by law or they will be barred, and all persons  
indebted to said estate are requested to come  
forward and make payment.

Wm. P. HOWELL, Clerk.

July 4.

## OBITUARY.

DIED.—Alfred Glotz, Hospital,  
Richmond, Va., April 17th, 1863. Z.  
M. P. H. aged 40 years. The de-  
ceased was born in the city of Phila-  
delphia, 1843, in Hall County, Ga. In  
1845 his father moved to Calhoun co.,  
where he remained until 1862, when he  
entered in Co. G, 10th Ala. Regt. In  
1858 he embraced religion and made a  
profession of his faith and joined the  
Baptist Church of which he died a  
member full his death. He was an el-  
derly, kind, and true-hearted man, and  
our loss is irreparable.

My friends great my faithful friends,  
To God I leave his soul,  
And the judgment there,  
His sparkling eyes and glowing cheeks,  
His withered lips and his white hair,  
His coffin, earth and windingsheet,  
His body now encloses.

Why should we weep for him,  
Who has been called home?  
He has paid the debt that he owed,  
And now rejoices from pain,  
And Jesus' feet he sweetly slings,  
To be disturbed no more.

He is now in the land of the living,  
He is now in the land of the living,  
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## OBITUARY.

DIED.—Alfred Glotz, Hospital,  
Richmond, Va., April 17th, 1863. Z.  
M. P. H. aged 40 years. The de-



# Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 27. NO. 26.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., JULY 11, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1385.

**Jacksonville Republican**  
Published every Saturday morning by  
**J. F. GRANT.**  
At two dollars per annum, invariably in  
advance.  
**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**  
One dollar per square of ten lines for the  
first insertion; and fifty cents per square for  
each continuation.  
Advertisements for office, five  
dollars payable in advance.  
Obituaries over ten lines charged at  
advertising rates.

**NOTICE.**  
A new more able-bodied recruits wanted.  
None but active energetic men need  
apply. The 21st Regt. Ala. Partisan Ran-  
gers is now organized for recruits, and any  
person wishing to join this arm of the service  
will receive the opportunity.  
I will receive into my company (A) fifteen  
able-bodied recruits, but they must be men  
who are both able and willing to do duty—  
no draftees or of any rate recruited.  
J. T. SNOW, Capt. Co. A.  
June 20, 1863—31.

**State of Alabama.**  
**Beulah County.**  
Probate Court for said County.  
Special Term, June 24, 1863.

This day came into open court, L.  
P. Ward and A. H. Mullins, Adminis-  
trators de bonis non, with the will an-  
nexed, of the estate of Wm. H. Mal-  
lins, late of said county, deceased, and  
presented to the said court their ac-  
counts and vouchers, for the partial  
settlement of their said accounts as  
such administrators; and the court  
having appointed the 31st day of July  
next to audit, examine and state their  
said accounts; and it appearing to the  
court, that B. T. Mullins, one of the  
heirs of said estate, is a non resident,  
and resides in the State of California,  
and is of full age—Notice is hereby  
given, that it is the intention of the  
said L. P. Ward and A. H. Mullins, Ad-  
ministrators as aforesaid, to have their  
said accounts presented to the said  
court for allowance, at the said Term  
of said court, on the said 31st day of  
July, to be held at the court house  
of said county on the said day, when  
and where all persons interested in the  
settlement of the said estate of said  
William H. Mullins, are required to  
appear and make exception to said ac-  
counts.  
Witness: J. N. FRANKLIN,  
Judge of Probate, this 22d day  
of June, 1863.

**Rags, Rags, Rags.**  
The undersigned is a wish to purchase a  
quantity of clean linen and cotton  
rags, for which a good price will be  
paid. FLEISCH & WELLHOUSE.

**Committed.**  
To the Jail at Ashville St. Clair Co. Ala.  
A Negro boy who says his name is  
JAMES, and that he was born in the  
State of Georgia, and was brought away from  
Mississippi by a man named Reed, and hired to Mr. Can-  
dell, near Oxford.  
Said boy is about 25 years old, very dark,  
5 or 6 inches high, and weighs about 140 lbs.  
He has a black mark on his forehead, and was  
brought away from Mississippi by a man  
named Reed, and hired to Mr. Can-  
dell, near Oxford.  
The owner of said negro is notified to come  
forward, prove property, pay charges and  
take him away, or he will be dealt with as  
the law directs. J. C. MONTGOMERY, Jailor.  
July 11, 1863.

**Attention 22d Regt. A. M.**  
I have been ordered to report the names  
of all the men in my Regt., between the  
ages of 18 and 45, without exception or ex-  
emption. Consequently any officer, commis-  
sioned or non-commissioned, in the respec-  
tive precincts of the above named regiment,  
will give me a list of the names as above  
stated, on the 13th inst., at this place, or some-  
where practicable by mail. Valuable, organize  
and go into companies and avoid a draft.  
J. A. STENSON, Col. Regt.  
22d Regt. A. M.  
Jacksonville, Ala., 1st July, 1863.

**Administrators Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration upon the es-  
tate of James F. Williams late of Calhoun  
county, Ala., deceased, granted on the 25th  
day of June, 1863, by the Probate Court of Calhoun  
county, Ala. Notice is hereby given to all persons  
having claims against said estate, to present them  
duly authenticated within the time prescribed  
by law, or they will be barred; and those in-  
debted are requested to make payment.  
ELISHA HYATT, Adm.  
PERMELIA WILLIAMS, Adx.  
June 6.

**COMMITTED.**  
To the Jail at Jacksonville, Calhoun Co.  
Ala., on the 8th day of July, 1863,  
a negro boy, who says his name is Ed-  
ward, and that he belongs to Ed-  
ward, of Cedar Town, Ga.  
Said boy is about twenty-two years of age,  
5 feet 4 1/2 inches high and black complexion.  
The owner is hereby notified to come  
forward, prove property, pay charges and  
take him away, or he will be dealt with as  
the law directs. J. G. WILLINGHAM, Jailor.  
July 8, 1863.

**STRAYED OR STOLEN.**  
**\$250 REWARD.**  
Lost from my house on  
the 5th day of June, one iron gray  
mare, thirteen or fourteen hands high, five  
years old last spring; good trotter, and gen-  
eral gait racking, nice walker. Has some small  
scars on her back, caused by the saddle, a  
jump under her chin, looks like it had been a  
slightly. I will pay the reward for the  
apprehension and delivery of said mare at my  
house, 10 miles from Centre, on the road  
leading from Centre to Lebanon in Cherokee  
county, Ala.  
MARY B. RAINS.  
A Soldier's wife.

**Administrators Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration having been  
granted to the undersigned on the estate  
of Nancy Fanning deceased on the 25th day  
of May, 1863, by the Probate Court of Calhoun  
county, Ala., all persons having claims against  
said estate are hereby notified to present them  
duly authenticated, within the time pre-  
scribed by law, or they will be barred; and  
those indebted to said estate are notified to  
make immediate payment.  
D. B. HILL, Adm.  
June 8.

**Administrators Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration upon the estate  
of Arthur P. Pickett, late of Calhoun  
county, Ala., deceased, having been granted on the 11th  
day of April, 1863, by Hon. Alex. Woods,  
Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county,  
Ala. Notice is hereby given, that all  
persons having claims against said estate will  
be required to present the same within the  
time allowed by law, or the same will be  
barred; and all persons indebted will please  
make immediate payment.  
June 27. ELIZABETH PIRKLE, Adm.

**COMMITTED.**  
To the Jail of Lebanon, DeKalb Co.,  
Ala., on the 9th day of May, 1863, a  
Negro man who calls his name  
GEORGE.  
Said man belongs to James Pritchett, of  
Franklin county, N. C., and now away from  
the railroad near Lebanon, Ala., some time in  
December last. Said boy is of dark com-  
plexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs  
about one hundred and fifty pounds, and has  
a white mark on his right ear. He had  
on an old cloth roundabout of brown color,  
and round topped wool hat, brown pants and  
vest.  
The owner of said negro is hereby notified  
to come forward, prove property, pay  
charges and take him away, or he will be dealt  
with as the law directs.  
June 27. J. B. BELSHIE, Jailor.

**Election Notice.**  
I will open and hold an Election at  
the different Election Precincts in Calhoun  
county, Alabama, on the 1st  
Monday in August next, for the  
purpose of electing a Governor of the State  
of Alabama, a member of the Confed-  
erate States Congress for 4th Congressional  
District of said State of Alabama, a  
Senator and three Representatives to the  
State Legislature, and a Tax Col-  
lector and Assessor for said county; and  
the following named persons are hereby  
appointed Inspectors of said Election  
Precincts, to-wit:  
Election Precinct No. 1, Jack-  
sonville—Jacob L. Adair, Wm. F. Bash  
and Lawson Carpenter.  
Precinct No. 2, Alexandria—J. R. Walker,  
John M. Cook, and Benjamin Easley.  
Precinct No. 3, Court Ground—A. Shel-  
ton, Wiley Glover and James K. Douglas.  
Precinct No. 4, Court Ground—Isaac M.  
Paul, Eli Dymann, and William Ken-  
nedy.  
Precinct No. 5, Polkville—Nash Gooden,  
Lewis S. Melchior, and J. J. Goodland.  
Precinct No. 6, Peaks Hill—J. J. Loran,  
J. P. Gore and John Peasley.  
Precinct No. 7, Court Ground—Barton  
Griffin, M. Dickinson and Henry Mc-  
Cie.  
Precinct No. 8, Walden's Shop—Spartan  
Allen, Henry Walden and Benjamin  
Neighbors.  
Precinct No. 9, Cross Plains—Jacob F.  
Dugley, C. J. Sharp, and Neil Fergu-  
son.  
Precinct No. 9, Ladiga—J. R. Graham,  
Wm. Young and Wm. Stewart.  
Precinct No. 10, Court Ground—Terrell  
Aunders, J. W. Whiteside, Wm. J. Dis-  
kinson.  
Precinct No. 11, White Plains—M. P.  
Johnson, C. G. Morgan, and M. M.  
Black.  
Precinct No. 12, Yoe's Cross Roads—  
John Yoe, J. C. Eason, W. C. McMa-  
han.  
Precinct No. 13, Oxford—J. M. Jones, G.  
E. Mattison, and D. D. Draper.  
Precinct No. 14, Sugar Hill—S. Jenkins,  
Joseph Wright, Isaac N. Newton.  
Precinct No. 15, Pine Grove—Abner Cof-  
fee, John M. Evans, J. C. Barker.  
Precinct No. 16, Abernathy—J. M. Owen,  
John W. Jones and Wm. McWhorter.  
Precinct No. 17, Fair Play—S. M. Cur-  
ruth, Ransom Brown and Stephen El-  
wards.  
Precinct No. 18, Line Thicket—A. D.  
Chandler, Wm. R. Brown, and J. L.  
Thompson.  
Precinct No. 19, Court Ground—J. M. Gar-  
nus, B. F. Parker, and Wm. Howell.  
Precinct No. 20, Court Ground—William  
Wood, J. S. Borden, M. Alexander.  
Precinct No. 21, Sulphur Springs—Z.  
Henderson, F. Crow and A. W. How-  
land.  
Precinct No. 22, Court Ground—Thomas  
Bennet, John Weems, John A. Spalding.  
Precinct No. 23, Pleasant Hill—J. R.  
Northcutt, J. W. McDaniel, W. H. Pe-  
nell.  
The constables of the county are  
hereby appointed the returning officers  
for their respective Election Precincts,  
where there is no constable, the man-  
agers are hereby requested to send up to  
me the proper returns for their precinct.  
B. OWEN, Sheriff of  
Calhoun county, Ala.

**Administrators Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration upon the es-  
tate of B. B. Hill, deceased, having  
been granted to the undersigned, by the  
Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 25th  
day of June, 1863, all persons having claims against  
said estate are hereby notified to present them  
duly authenticated within the time pre-  
scribed by law, or they will be barred; and  
those indebted to said estate are requested to  
make payment.  
June 6, 1863. E. S. BLAIR, Adm.

**Private John H. Griffin of Capt. Fer-  
ney's company [G.] 3d Ala. Cav., from  
Cotton Springs Hospital, Ga., on the 23d  
day of May, 1863. Said Griffin is six feet  
high, weighs about 180 pounds, 32 years old,  
dark hair and whiskers, dark eyes, and in-  
clined to be round shouldered. Thirty dol-  
lars will be paid for the apprehension and  
delivery of him to his command. Sent to the  
hospital on account of having received an in-  
cidental shot in the foot.  
ALEX. O. STEWART, Lieut.,  
Commanding Co. G.**

**Administrators Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration upon the es-  
tate of John H. Morgan, deceased, having  
been granted to the undersigned on the 25th  
day of June, 1863, by the Probate Court of  
Calhoun county, Ala. Notice is hereby  
given to all persons having claims against  
said estate, to present them duly authen-  
ticated within the time prescribed by law; or  
they will be barred; and those indebted to  
said estate are requested to make im-  
mediate payment.  
June 6.  
JOHN A. LAWRENCE, Adm.

**Stop the Runaway.**  
A runaway from the undersigned, about 3  
weeks ago, an indentured apprentice named  
Frank Neman. Said boy is in the 10th  
year of his age, and when last heard from  
was going in the direction of Randolph coun-  
ty. I hereby forward all persons from har-  
boring or employing him, under the penalty  
of the statute; and I will give a reasonable  
reward to any one who will return him to  
me.  
JOHN A. LAWRENCE, Adm.

**DESERTERS.**  
PRIVATE John H. Griffin of Capt. Fer-  
ney's company [G.] 3d Ala. Cav., from  
Cotton Springs Hospital, Ga., on the 23d  
day of May, 1863. Said Griffin is six feet  
high, weighs about 180 pounds, 32 years old,  
dark hair and whiskers, dark eyes, and in-  
clined to be round shouldered. Thirty dol-  
lars will be paid for the apprehension and  
delivery of him to his command. Sent to the  
hospital on account of having received an in-  
cidental shot in the foot.  
ALEX. O. STEWART, Lieut.,  
Commanding Co. G.

**Administrators Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration upon the es-  
tate of John H. Morgan, deceased, having  
been granted to the undersigned on the 25th  
day of June, 1863, by the Probate Court of  
Calhoun county, Ala. Notice is hereby  
given to all persons having claims against  
said estate, to present them duly authen-  
ticated within the time prescribed by law; or  
they will be barred; and those indebted to  
said estate are requested to make im-  
mediate payment.  
June 6.  
NANCY B. DOWELL, Adm.

**Administrators Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration upon the es-  
tate of Levi Weaver, deceased, having been  
granted to the undersigned on the 27th day of  
June, 1863, by the Probate Court of Calhoun  
county, Ala., notice is hereby given to all  
persons having claims against said estate to  
present them within the time prescribed by  
law, or they will be barred, and all persons  
indebted to said estate are requested to come  
forward and make payment.  
L. A. WEAVER, Adm.  
L. A. STEWART, Adm.

**SALT AND TOBACCO.**  
HILL & SULLER have for sale 127 sacks  
of Virginia Salt. The Governor has been  
ordered to allow them to save their  
full supply of salt, but cannot possibly fill  
the demand. Apply soon and purchase at  
cheap rates—\$15.00 per sack.  
We have also on hand a large and varied  
lot of Virginia Tobacco (choice brands) for  
sale at wholesale or retail prices. Now is the  
time for buyers of the West to supply them-  
selves.  
Respectfully,  
June 27. HILL & SULLER,  
Gadsden, Ala., June 26, 1863.

**ARREST THE DESERTERS.**  
DESERTERED from the camp of 25th Ala.  
Regt., near Shelbyville, Tenn., on the  
24th day of May, 1863, a white man, 21  
years, blue eyes, dark hair, six feet two in-  
ches high. Wm. S. Adams, aged 22 years, blue  
eyes, light hair, fair complexion, six feet one  
inch high. John A. Abner, aged 20 years,  
blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion, six feet  
one inch high.  
Also four others, who deserted on the 11th  
last (to-wit): C. Stevenson, aged 19 years,  
blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion, six feet  
high. Robert Wilkinson, aged 21 years, green  
eyes, dark hair, six feet high. J. H. Mc-  
Intosh, Jr., aged 21 years, blue eyes, dark hair,  
six feet high. The said deserters live in East  
No. 10, Calhoun county, Ala. Aaron J. the  
said deserters live in East No. 10, Calhoun county,  
Ala. and 28 cents high. Lewis S. Piment,  
aged 21 years, blue eyes, dark hair, six feet  
one inch high. These four deserters live in  
East No. 10, Calhoun county, Ala. I  
expressly call upon the citizens of East  
No. 10, and to arrest the said deserters, that  
they may be given to justice and the bounty  
secured from the Govt.  
They are all members of Co. I, 25th Ala.  
W. P. DOWELL, Capt.  
Co. I, 25th Ala. Regt.

**Administrators Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration upon the es-  
tate of Henry H. Hill, deceased, having  
been granted to the undersigned on the 25th  
day of June, 1863, by the Probate Court of  
Calhoun county, Ala. Notice is hereby  
given to all persons having claims against  
said estate, to present them duly authen-  
ticated within the time prescribed by law; or  
they will be barred; and all persons in-  
debted to said estate are requested to come  
forward and make payment.  
June 4.  
HENRY W. BOW, Adm.

**Administrators Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration upon the es-  
tate of B. B. Hill, deceased, having  
been granted to the undersigned, by the  
Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 25th  
day of June, 1863, all persons having claims against  
said estate are hereby notified to present them  
duly authenticated within the time pre-  
scribed by law, or they will be barred; and  
those indebted to said estate are requested to  
make payment.  
June 6, 1863. E. S. BLAIR, Adm.

**Private and Tan Ford**  
**FOR SALE.**  
THE undersigned, wishing to change his  
business, has for sale his family  
lot, 1 mile south of Jacksonville, (Taylor's  
old Court Ground) containing 157 acres, all  
together with his tools, and about 150 cords of  
Tan bark.  
For terms apply to  
June 6, 1863. J. Z. GRADY.

**Administrators Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration upon the es-  
tate of John H. Morgan, deceased, having  
been granted to the undersigned on the 25th  
day of June, 1863, by the Probate Court of  
Calhoun county, Ala. Notice is hereby  
given to all persons having claims against  
said estate, to present them duly authen-  
ticated within the time prescribed by law; or  
they will be barred; and those indebted to  
said estate are requested to make im-  
mediate payment.  
June 6.  
JOHN A. LAWRENCE, Adm.

**Administrators Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration upon the es-  
tate of John H. Morgan, deceased, having  
been granted to the undersigned on the 25th  
day of June, 1863, by the Probate Court of  
Calhoun county, Ala. Notice is hereby  
given to all persons having claims against  
said estate, to present them duly authen-  
ticated within the time prescribed by law; or  
they will be barred; and those indebted to  
said estate are requested to make im-  
mediate payment.  
June 6.  
JOHN A. LAWRENCE, Adm.

**Stop the Runaway.**  
A runaway from the undersigned, about 3  
weeks ago, an indentured apprentice named  
Frank Neman. Said boy is in the 10th  
year of his age, and when last heard from  
was going in the direction of Randolph coun-  
ty. I hereby forward all persons from har-  
boring or employing him, under the penalty  
of the statute; and I will give a reasonable  
reward to any one who will return him to  
me.  
JOHN A. LAWRENCE, Adm.

**FOR CONGRESS.**  
**CIRCULAR LETTER.**  
To the Voters of the Fourth Con-  
gressional District:

At the earnest solicitation of a num-  
ber of voters, from each of the counties  
composing the District, I have consented  
to become a candidate to represent  
you in the next Congress of the Confed-  
erate States.  
It is the first time that I have ap-  
peared before the people as a candidate  
for office, and nothing but a firm conviction  
that a large number of the voters of  
the District desired to select a new rep-  
resentative could induce me to appear  
before you now. I deem it manifestly  
right, however, that those who desire a  
change should have an opportunity to  
cast their votes.

I appreciate too highly the importance  
of unity at home to engage in a contest,  
which might tend to inflame old prej-  
udices, revive party feeling or create divi-  
sions among the people. It is not my  
desire or intention therefore, to canvass  
the District, or to make even a single  
speech. No desire for preferment or  
motive of personal ambition, could tempt  
me at a time like this to engage in a  
struggle which might in any way prove  
detrimental to the great cause we all  
have so much at heart. I shall there-  
fore be content, after briefly stating my  
positions, past and present, with regard  
to some of the important questions, to sub-  
mit my name to the people to be voted  
for or not, as they may think proper,  
on the first Monday in August.

Having been raised in the District,  
and for several years past connected with  
the editorial department of a public  
journal circulating in each of the differ-  
ent counties composing the District, my  
position and past political associa-  
tions are well known to many of you.  
There are others, however, to whom I  
am comparatively a stranger.

It is proper therefore, that I should  
state, that I was not an advocate for  
separate State secession, never having  
believed in the doctrine or regarded it as  
a peaceful remedy.

I believed then that separate move-  
ments on the part of the States would re-  
sult in a conflict of arms, such as would  
tax all the power and energies of a Uni-  
ted Southern people. I advocated co-op-  
eration, and endeavored to secure uni-  
fied action on the part of the South in  
the great movement of resistance.

The only possibility, in my opinion,  
of avoiding a bloody civil war, as the  
result of such a revolution in govern-  
ment, was by united and concerted ac-  
tion on the part of the Southern States  
towards rendering the movement so for-  
midable as to deter the miserable crea-  
ture, who had been elevated to power by  
the Black Republican party, from attempt-  
ing to coerce them into submission.

In the heated contest which arose be-  
tween the Co-operation and Secessionist  
parties, the latter charged the former  
with being submissionists, and openly  
asserted that the doctrine of Co-opera-  
tion was only an artful dodge and really  
meant submission. The charge, which  
I honestly made or designed for party  
effect at the same time, I think had a  
most disastrous and damaging effect.  
Giving to our enemy of least a pretext  
for asserting after the States had seceded  
that there was a large party throughout  
the South, who still adhered to the old  
Union, and who would flock to their  
standard, as soon as their armies could  
penetrate our country. Our insolent  
foes actually pretending and claiming that  
it was a question of honor with them to  
wage a war and invade our land, to re-  
lease these supposed friends from their  
bondage, as well as to restore the Govern-  
ment.

How widely have they been mistaken  
in their search for such a 'oly of of-  
fends at the South, the history of the present  
terrible struggle fully testifies. They have  
been welcomed with bloody hands to  
hospitable graves.

Co-operationist and Secessionist,  
equally devoted to their Sunny South  
and jealous of its rights and honor,  
though widely differing on questions of  
policy and plans by which their rights  
and honor might best be preserved have  
fought side by side, in a common strug-  
gle, have shed their blood in a common  
cause and many now sleep side by side  
in a common grave.

Those who advocated the doctrine of  
Co-operation, although their plans were  
rejected and their counsel spurned, have  
given freely of their blood and treasure  
to sustain this mighty struggle for South-  
ern independence, as those who claimed  
to be the peculiar champions and  
guardians of "Southern Rights."

When the Convention of my native  
State passed the ordinance of Secession  
and withdrew from the Union, although  
I had done all in my power to prevent  
the step, I felt that my natural attach-  
ment and highest allegiance were due to  
her, and at once determined that Ala-  
bama's destiny should be mine.

wisdom and counsel of our best and  
ablest statesmen had failed to preserve,  
and keep together could never be recon-  
structed even if it were desired. I have  
never for a moment entertained the idea  
of re-construction.

The deep seated inveterate hatred be-  
tween the sections increased and strength-  
ened by the long and bloody war in  
which we are engaged, renders us for  
the future, distinct peoples, and removes  
every prospect, as well as every desire  
for again uniting the two sections under  
one Government.

The success of our enemy would not  
be a restoration of the Union but the  
subjugation, degradation and destruction  
of the South.  
We must offer the most united and  
determined resistance, sustain the hands  
of our invincible, and devoted soldiery  
and their gallant and skillful leaders  
and fight to the death, if need be, to  
maintain great rights of freedom and  
independence. These can never be sur-  
rendered. We should, however, be  
ever ready to hail with joy, the first  
dawn of returning reason to our mad-  
ded foe, and gladly welcome the har-  
binger of peace, which would restore  
to our quiet and security once again to our  
troubled country. No possible effort  
should be spared to secure an "honor-  
able peace." This all should most ear-  
nestly desire and be ready to grasp at  
the earliest moment, for surely we have  
had enough of the carnival of blood.

Victory has so far perched upon our  
standard, and the God of battles has  
crowned our arms with success. Yet  
these victories have been won in many  
instances by costly sacrifices, and the  
notes of triumph have been saddened by  
the wail of lamentation. The weary  
soldier, who partakes of his scanty rations  
and pines his solitary round; the arm-  
less slave; the crutch; the vacant  
chair at every hearthstone, are constant  
reminders of what they cost. We  
should therefore gladly welcome peace  
at the earliest moment. Never having  
sight of the foe, however, that this  
peace must come with right and honor,  
without which life itself is valueless. Let  
us have peace with independence.

With regard to the past action of the  
Confederate Congress, I would state  
that while there has been much that I  
do not approve I have carefully ab-  
stained from making captious objections.  
These different measures could not be  
discussed or the objections stated in a  
letter.

I shall only casually allude to a few  
of them.  
The Compensation Bill was objec-  
tionable. The Government was just in  
its infancy without money and with but  
limited resources. Thousands of the  
best men in the land were submitting to  
all manner of hardships and exposure  
under the tented field and receiving only  
the small sum of eleven dollars per  
month. The civil officers of the Govern-  
ment should not at such a time have  
been paid the liberal salaries which had  
been paid in the Old Government.

There has in my opinion been a great  
want of skill in the management of our  
financial affairs.  
The act of Congress limiting the time  
for funding treasury notes in 8 per cent  
stocks after they had been issued by  
the Government and received by the  
people without such condition was in  
effect impairing the obligation of con-  
tract; an act of bad faith, favoring of  
repudiation and tending to shake the  
confidence of the people in a currency  
which they had exhibited a willingness  
to make any sacrifice to sustain. The  
public faith should be preserved at all  
hazards.

The recent heavy tax bill while it may  
prove oppressive to many and be ex-  
cessive and unequal in some of its pro-  
visions was doubtless a necessity at this  
time to save the currency and maintain  
the government. The great objection  
is, that provision was not earlier made  
to relieve the country of its surplus  
currency instead of rolling it back and  
postponing the movement until it comes  
with a force that is well nigh overwhelm-  
ing. The collection of a portion of  
this tax in kind, presents some objec-  
tionable features. It will require an  
immense number of agents to attend its  
collection, it will open the door for fraud  
and speculation and I fear result in  
great waste.

The original exemption bill created  
much dissatisfaction by exempting from  
military service men who had the con-  
trol of a certain number of slaves. This  
measure was doubtless intended for a  
wise purpose, in order to secure and  
maintain an efficient police, to hold in  
subjection and control the slave popu-  
lation of the country, and increase its ag-  
ricultural products. Its operations were  
unequal and in many instances very un-  
just. In all cases where it was found  
necessary to draft men within the mil-  
itary age, to control and manage slaves,  
a compensating tax should have been  
levied upon the slave holder. The  
exemption bill to some extent reached  
this evil by requiring a tax of one hun-  
dred dollars where such exemption was

granted.  
Having already protracted this letter  
to a greater length than designed, I will  
conclude by saying that if honored with  
the confidence of the people of the Dis-  
trict I shall devote myself to the duties  
of the position and give their interests  
my undivided attention.  
Very Respectfully,  
Your obt. servt.,  
M. H. CREIKSHANK.  
Talladega, Ala., July 24, 1863.

**LETTER FROM HON. THOS. H.  
WATTS.**  
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.  
Richmond June 24th 1863.  
To the People of Alabama.

Under the authority of a letter writ-  
ten by me the 21st of March last to  
General L. W. Fowler, of Talladega  
my name as a candidate for Governor has  
been placed before you. It has been  
suggested by many before that I should  
give some public sanction to this action  
of my friends. It is known to the people  
of Ala. that I have not sought the office  
indeed it is and has been, for many years  
my opinion, that under our system of  
Government such offices should not be  
sought. High offices are public trusts  
created, not for the length of office-seek-  
ers, but the public good; and the people  
have the right to select whom they please  
to attend to their public interests. The  
honors which attach to official positions  
can only be shown in their brightest  
colors when they are conferred by the  
unolicited voice of the people.

Whilst the thunders of the enemy's  
cannon are heard on our borders and in  
our midst, whilst thousands are mourning  
the loss of some loved one whose heart's  
blood has been freely shed in defense of  
the sacred cause of Liberty and Inde-  
pendence; while the necessity of our  
condition still loudly call for strong arms  
and stout hearts to repel an insolent and  
unfathomable foe; it is not right, it is not  
patriotic to stir up strife about office or  
the emoluments of office. I cannot con-  
sent to say or do ought which would di-  
vert our minds from demands which pa-  
triotism makes. Much less can I insult  
your sensibilities by entering into a  
canvass or scramble for the office. Yet,  
native of Alabama, as I am, and owing  
to her my first love and only allegiance,  
I cannot refuse to serve her people in  
any position they choose to place me  
in.

With this declaration, if you make  
me your Chief Magistrate, I shall not be  
unmindful of the high honors con-  
ferred; and shall serve you to the best  
of my ability. In the meantime and  
whilst this war continues, I shall not  
forget that all that freemen hold dear is  
dependent on its successful issue. I  
on the gallantry of our brave boys in  
the field, and on patriotic hearts at  
home, are staked the liberties of a na-  
tion and the independence of a Repub-  
lic. With God as our leader and pro-  
tector the victory will surely be ours.  
Your obedient servant,  
T. H. WATTS.

**THE ENEMY'S LOSSES.**  
The loss of the enemy since the first  
of May is almost frightful. Since that  
period the loss sustained by Gen. Grant  
alone at Grand Gulf, Raymond, Jack-  
son, Big Black and around Vicksburg,  
has been estimated at 75,000 men. This  
estimate includes the killed, wounded,  
sick and missing. His effective  
strength is not as great as it was when  
he landed at Grand Gulf, notwithstanding  
the immense reinforcements which  
have poured in upon him. Our  
own loss in all these engagements is  
less than 5,000, and the majority of  
these were prisoners, who will soon be  
returned to us.

At Port Hudson, the enemy in their  
fifteen assaults lost 17,000, while our  
loss was only 200.  
In Virginia, the loss of the enemy at  
Chancellorsville, Winchester and other  
points since the first of May cannot be  
less than 50,000.

General Forrest bagged 1,700 Yan-  
kees at Rome, Ga., and operations in  
Tennessee, Kentucky and North Miss.  
will swell the list still higher.  
We may therefore sum up as follows:

**ENEMY'S LOSS.**  
In South Miss. and around Vicksburg, 75,000  
Around Port Hudson, 17,000  
At Winchester, 12,000  
In Virginia, 50,000  
In North Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky, 150,000  
Total, 204,000  
Add to this about 50,000 whose terms  
have expired, and it appears that the  
enemy's force has been depleted to the  
extent of 250,000 since the 1st of May  
last.

This a dreadful record, and we do  
not believe it is overdrawn. Our  
loss during this period has not ex-  
ceeded 15,000, and half of that number  
prisoners, who have been, or will  
be, returned to us.



# Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

July 11, 1863.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**JOHN GILL SHORTER,**  
OF BARBOUR.

FOR GOVERNOR  
The friends of the **HON. THOS. H. WATTS**, announce him as a candidate for Governor.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.  
**HON. J. L. M. CURRY,**  
OF TALLADEGA.

The friends of **Col. G. C. ELLIS** announce him as a candidate for Senator in the State Legislature at the approaching election.

The friends of **THOMAS A. WALKER**, announce him as a candidate for Senator in the State Legislature from Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce **Gen. Wm. B. MARTIN**, as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the next Legislature.

The friends of **Dr. T. H. D. Esq.** announce him as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun County in the next Legislature.

The friends of **Rev. J. G. BRYANT**, announce him as a candidate for Representative at the ensuing election.

Mr. J. F. GRAY, the friends of **Jarvis W. WHEAT** wish to announce him as a candidate to represent the people of Calhoun County in the next General Assembly.

The friends of **CAPT. WM. M. HAMES** announce him as a candidate Representative of Calhoun County in the next Legislature. Election first Monday in August.

We are authorized to announce **Dr. B. KYLE, Esq.**, as a candidate for the House from Cherokee County. Election first Monday in August.

The friends of **A. WYATT**, announce him as a candidate for reelection to the office of Circuit Clerk of St. Clair County. Election first Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce the name of **REV. F. M. TREADAWAY**, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Calhoun County. Election first Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce **W. GRAHAM**, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County. Election first Monday in August next.

We are authorized to announce **C. W. P. PHILLIPS**, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce **F. M. GOODE, Esq.**, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of St. Clair County.

**Hon. J. L. M. CURRY** will speak in Asheville, N.C., Thursday, 16th July. Fair Play, Friday, 17th July, at 10 A. M. Ladies are invited to attend.

## GOVERNOR SHORTER.

We do sincerely regret to see a disposition on the part of a few to raise capricious and unjust objections against Governor Shorter, on account of things for which he is not, and ought not to be held responsible. Upon examination it will be found that the most formidable and plausible objections against him, are simply cases where he has performed his sworn constitutional duty, as a faithful Executive, in executing the laws passed by the Legislature. Is it just, and will the magnanimous people of Alabama make him responsible, and condemn him for acts for which they themselves ought to be responsible, because done by their immediate agents and representatives? Do the people desire a Governor who will, Lincoln-like, substitute his own arbitrary and despotic will, for constitutional restraints and legislative enactments? If they send a set of laws or laws to the Legislature, they ought patiently to bear their consequences. The defeat of Gov. Shorter now, contrary to the ordinary usage of electing for a second term would be a reflection and condemnation which would not merit. He does not deserve to be so treated. He will receive such treatment at the hands of the people he has so faithfully, industriously and faithfully served.

No one will have the hardihood to say that Gov. Shorter is not a true Southern man as ever breathed, and while in all other things connected with national policy, he has been fully up to the measure of patriotic duty, he has not been above attending to the minor wants of the people. He has done all that a man could do to furnish the people with salt, with cotton and wool-cards and other articles at about one-fourth the prices charged by traders. He has recommended and used his most influence in favor of the largest appropriations in aid of the families of soldiers. We know that he would gladly have done more had it been in his power.

We believe that most of the opposition to Gov. Shorter has its root and ground in former political antipathies and animosities. If we are mistaken in this there is no harm done. But we ask the people to look closely to those who are most industrious in stirring up unreasoning and unjust prejudices against him. Were they formerly Whigs or Democrats? Were they Southern States Rights Secessionists, or Co-operationists? Are they now for wholehearted Southern independence, or have they some proclivities for reconstruction?

There is but one of two roads, that the people of the South can now travel—but one of two fatalities in reserve for them. One road, to submit to the tyrannical and despotic domination of a people who have been so long in the habit of being dominated by a few men in sold blood for a century and a half, and the charity of their hearts is not large enough to extend to the people of the South upon the base and hypocritical

species of property and then place over them Yankee taskmasters to make them pay both the Northern and Southern debt; and at the same time support a standing army to keep themselves in subjection. The other leads, it may be yet, through ensanguined fields of manly resistance to oppression, injustice and wrongs to Southern Independence, power, prosperity and renown.

The embryo of parties may be, and we fear is now forming—both in favor of peace; but one on the basis of Southern honor and independence, and the other for reconstruction and Union.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have been credibly informed, that charges are being made by the opponents of Gov. Shorter, that he had been speculating on salt, and has made the recent call for 7,000 men on his own responsibility. Then, these charges, nothing could be more false, unjust and ungenerous. He has been speculating on salt, we wish would a good deal more of it, in letting the people have it at less than one third of what they can procure it at from any other source. The call for 7,000 men, is made in obedience to an act of Congress, and upon the requisition of the President. We hope and believe that there are more of our people so ignorant or stupid as to be imposed upon by these unfair efforts of the enemies of Gov. Shorter, and that they will all be made to read upon their own heads and defeat all their plans and purposes.

## HON. T. H. WATTS.

By the request of a friend of Hon. Thos. H. Watts, who resides in Talladega County, we publish his letter to the people of Alabama. His letter contains some excellent sentiments, relative to the propriety of stirring up strife about office, at a time like this, and we only regret that his present and previous do not more nearly agree.

Mr. Watts is doubtless a very worthy and talented gentleman. He is now filling an important office, that of Attorney General, with honor to himself and advantage to the Confederate States, and all the harm we wish him is, that he may stay there.

## Effects of Invasion of the North.

Some persons have expressed fears that, at this time, when the North is reeling with disasters, the invasion of Gen. Lee's army, may have had instead of good effect, by stirring these discussions and uniting all parties in self defense. We confess, that we might be disposed to indulge some doubt as to the favorable effects of invasion at this particular juncture, were it not for the accounts we see of the great panic and flight into which it has thrown not only the immediate districts invaded, but the entire Yankee Nation: cities, towns, villages and country. They are preparing to move the Government archives from Washington, and at last accounts the government officials of Pennsylvania were packing up their removal from their seat of government. They are fortifying their cities, and the well-to-do farmers of Pennsylvania are casting wistful and a despairing glances at their flocks, three story barns as they start their cattle to the mountains, and think of the ravages committed by their own hordes, hordes of General and foreign soldiers, on peaceful Southern homes. They look with guilty dread apprehensions, for the full measure of retributive justice. Verily, the poet both truly said, that "Conscience makes cowards of us all." The Northern people have manifested more fear and panic, at this invasion of a part of Gen. Lee's army, than all the South has done for the last two years from the invasion of five hundred thousand Yankees, backed by a nation of twenty-three millions of people. From present appearances, it is likely that the mercenary, panicky and traitorous Yankees will be busy in securing their cattle, and hiding their property, when it is present in their hands. We wish such a people, retributive justice, have no other effect, than to make them more ardently desire the return of peace. They will soon begin to find out, that where there is the most to destroy there can be most destroyed—that in the game of mutual destruction, the South being a sparsely settled country, with few cities and large towns, will have a better advantage; and they will look back upon it as a dark day for them, when the hordes of Southern hordes, towns and cities were commenced.

It is said that these Gen. Bragg has taken back Rosecrans' army have burned the whole in the fields in that most beautiful and luxuriantly productive region of Tennessee. We hope that for every shock of wheat laid in the fields, a Northern barn, loaded with cotton to girth, may be made a retaliatory sacrifice, and that for every Southern village burned a Northern city, with its hundreds of thousands of inhabitants, will be made to pay the forfeit. They wage this war for plunder, self-aggrandizement and profit, and this system of retaliation will prove too unprofitable for them to wish its continuance.

## HOW THE BOWL.

The Louisville Journal, (Yankee paper,) gives an account of the invasion of Indiana, by 20,000 Confederate cavalry. It says they rolled the stores in Leavenworth, Corydon, Pauli Salem and other places, in "the progress of their hellish work." If it be "hellish work" for a few hundred Southern soldiers, to rob, in just and indignant retaliation, is it, in the estimation of this base tool of a robber nation, "Hellish" work for five hundred thousand Northern vandals to be turned loose upon the unoffending South, in rape, robbery, murder, house burning and incitement to Negro insurrection?

The Journal says: "It is to be hoped that these thieves will be caught and executed as murderers and common pirates. War has enough of horror and bloodshed without the heartless brutality which has characterized the march of these hordes, and we believe that a swift and terrible retribution is at hand. It is hardly possible to imagine the life of a single one of them."

As yet "a terrible retribution" is no doubt close at hand, but it will be the retribution of the despotic patient and punishing South upon the base and hypocritical

North, which, with professions of brotherly affection, have for two years waged upon them a causeless, base and brutal war—have trampled under foot all constitutional restraints and all usages of civilized warfare—have shocked all Europe by their inhuman crimes, which disinterested writers in foreign nations say have no parallel in ancient or modern warfare. They will be made to remember with bitter regret, their "crimes against mankind" in attempting to stop up by stone facts, the natural channel of commerce—their cowardly efforts to call to their aid the destructive floods of the Mississippi, by breaking the levees—their efforts to incite negro insurrection, and placing regiments of their much-loved black brethren before them as a defense.

## The Yankees Before and Since the War.

While we were in the Union with the Yankees, they would not take a dollar to build a Southern light-house, dig a canal or build a railroad, but now in the prospect of losing control of the South, and the rich trade, protected by the partial laws of a selfish majority, they can lose six hundred lives a week, and spend five millions of dollars in a fruitless attempt to turn the Mississippi river from the heretic city of Vicksburg, which has won more laurels for the admiration of the world, in this war, than all the Yankee Generals, soldiers and people put together. Their fruitless and expensive labors, and "awful sacrifice of life, to reduce this world-renowned city, are likely to make them a wiser, but we fear, nothing will make them a better people: they will no doubt, however, hasten the day when they will long for peace—not only upon terms which will gratify their lust of wealth, power and dominion, but upon terms of independence, justice and equality to the South.

See notice of Rags wanted, and bring them in to Messrs. Fleish & Weldon. They are worth more than good cotton used to sell for. The printers want paper—the officers want paper—the merchants want paper—and the girls want paper to write love letters on—so bring in rags for the paper mills.

H. B. Buchanan, writing from Springfield, failed to enclose the money mentioned in his letter.

The obituary of George Borden Prof. L. G. Hunnicutt and W. R. Bond will be published next week.

## From Bragg's Army.

A letter from S. D. McClellan to E. T. Read, Esq. dated Dalton July 6, says: "Gen. Bragg has fallen back to Chattanooga, and his army will all reach there by to-morrow—there is undoubtedly some strategy in his movements, for the day he left Shelbyville, Gen. Morgan took Murfreesboro, with 700 prisoners, all his commissary stores, several hundred wagons, and a great many horses and mules, burnt the bridge between there and Nashville and tore up the track several miles."

Middleton, Ala. July 12, 1863.  
Mr. J. F. Grant.

Dear Sir—I desire through your very interesting columns to make what I call at this time of trouble, some very important suggestions. It is the policy of the State and Confederate authorities, (from what I have learned from the recent proclamation of the Governor) to have mustered into Confederate service, all troops in the State that are now or may be called for, in order that they may, if taken prisoners, claim protection under the Confederate flag, and draw pay and subsistence from the Confederate government. All this is very necessary and highly important. But there are those in the Confederacy that are or may be members of Congress and of the different State Senates and Legislatures, who are rich and have a great deal at stake in this struggle, and have no children in the war; that have already voted once to raise their own salaries and would not vote to raise the wages of poor men in the army, who have large families entirely dependent on them for support, who have nothing to fight for, comparatively speaking, to those who grumble about their salaries. And again they say that at their present salaries they cannot afford to pay one dollar and fifty cents for a slice of meat and serve the people—hence, the first thing when these august bodies meet will be to raise their own salaries again, and perhaps the salaries of other officers of the department. We suggest for their own safety and the welfare of the cause, as well as their own penurious interest, (which seems to be their God) that they be mustered into Confederate service, (that is all office holders who are not content with their salaries) in order, if taken prisoners, that they may claim the protection of the Confederate flag, and that they have issued to them by the Commissioners of the post where they may assemble, such rations and in such quantities as the private soldier receives them; and have their quarters assigned them by the commandant of the post in the town or city in which they may assemble, and then certainly eleven dollars per month will suffice—and then perhaps they will begin to think that they can control the prices of articles of prime necessity. They can control still houses, constitutionally or unconstitutionally; and if so they can control corn cobs, wheat, guano, emulsio houses, thread factories, store houses, and in short every thing; and if they are in a fix for it to be constitutional, they can alter or amend the constitution as to make it constitutional. The safety of the cause, the welfare of the troops in the field, and their families at home demand it, our prostrate country, bleeding at every pore, demands it, our sacred dead on every battlefield and every hospital graveyard demands it: everything near, dear

and sacred demands it. Let us have no more raising of prices, and a bringing of them down—then our army in the field will be united, desertions will cease, confidence will inspire every bosom, distrust will flee from every assembly, and the iron rod of conscription will not be resorted to, to fill up the decimated ranks of our army. We would all pull the same way for each others good, and the common good of our country; government expenditures would not be so great, and confidence in the nation, her people and currency would exist every where.

Respectfully,  
J. G. BRYANT.  
Approved by reliable citizens if necessary.

## Latest News.



Richmond, June 30.  
A report was brought here last night that spears (a Yankee officer) left the White House yesterday morning on an errand, taking the road through King William County.

The Winchester correspondent of the N.Y. Herald of the 27th June, mentions report that Ewell certainly holds Harrisburg. Officers professing to be direct from there say the people are very submissive. The report needs confirmation though the last Philadelphia papers received report Ewell in 26 miles of Harrisburg on the night of the 24th June. Gold has declined here one dollar from the highest rate in consequence of the increased amount offered for sale.

The continuous heavy rains for the last few days must have rendered the roads bordering on the Chickahominy almost impassable.

Richmond July 1.  
The flag of truce boat arrived at city Point yesterday bringing eight hundred and fifty returned prisoners of war, ten political prisoners and five ladies. The boat brings that Confederate troops occupy Harrisburg and York. No particulars.

Deserters report the Yankees still at the White House 10,000 strong. They are awaiting reinforcements before attempting an onward movement towards Richmond.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, June 27.

GENERAL—I took possession of Fairfax Courthouse this morning, with a large quantity of stores. The main body of Hooker's army has gone towards Leesburg except the garrison at Alexandria and Washington, which retreated within the fortifications.

[Signed.] J. E. B. SEABT, Major General.

Richmond, July 3.  
The train just arrived from the Junction reports the enemy advancing in three columns. Nothing further from below up to 7 o'clock.

The latest reports deemed reliable state that the Yankees have fallen back from their position at Bottom Bridge. A dispatch last night to the War Department says a portion of Gen. Hill's corps attacked the enemy four miles below Bottom Bridge yesterday afternoon and drove them within five miles of the White House. Several prisoners state the force of the enemy to be 20,000.

The city is very quiet to day. The State troops under Gov. Letcher several thousand strong, have repaired to places suitable for temporary encampment. The men are in fine spirits. The militia in the adjoining counties have organized and armed themselves.

Richmond July 4.  
Reports say there was no attack made on the Junction. The telegraph is working to out beyond that point. Nothing from below.

Winchester, July 3.  
via Station, July 4.  
Passengers from Martinsburg were told by Mosby's men that Stuart had torn up the track on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at the Relay House.

It is reported that Lee is marching towards Baltimore. The trunks have disappeared from Maryland Heights.

Atlanta, July 3.  
It is reported that Rosecrans is falling back. Bragg is now holding Talladega with a heavy force. There has been no Yankee raid on the railroad.

Atlanta, July 4.  
It is considered certain that Morgan has played havoc with Rosecrans's rear. Important movements are going on in Bragg's army, the particulars of which it is not prudent to mention. Bragg's headquarters are at Bridgeport. The Tennessee river will be the future line of defense. It is supposed that Huntsville has been abandoned.

Wilmington, July 5.  
The enemy are advancing on this

Wilmington and Weldon road. They were at Keansville last night, seven miles from the railroad. They number fifteen hundred cavalry. The wires were cut at 9 o'clock.

The enemy took Warsaw on the Weldon and Wilmington R. R. at 9:30 this morning and reported to have burned the company's warehouse and 20,000 pounds of Government bacon. Their force is estimated at about 34,000, half negroes.

NATCHEZ, July 2.  
The Louisiana Democrat of the 1st inst., contains official information from General Taylor, which says our troops surprised the Federal fortifications at Brashear city on the 27th ult., and captured 1,800 prisoners, 33 commissioned officers, \$3600,000 commissary, \$250,000 ordnance and \$100,000 medical stores; also 21 garrisons and regimental flags, 1,000 tents, 2,000 horses and mules, 7,000 negroes, 7,000 stands of arms, 10 siege guns, and a position as important as Port Hudson or Vicksburg.

Other important movements of Taylor are progressing.

PETERSBURG, July 3.  
The N.Y. Herald of the 30th ult. says "the enemy are not advancing on Harrisburg."

The Rebel General Early has levied on the authorities of York, for \$150,000 in greenbacks, 400,000 pounds of fresh beef, 20,000 pounds of flour, 30,000 bushels of corn, 10,000 pairs each of shoes and stockings, coats and hats, 500 bags of coffee and a large quantity of sugar and groceries.

Gen. Early says he will occupy the place permanently.

The greatest alarm prevails at Philadelphia. Maj. Gen. Dana has issued a stirring proclamation appealing to the citizens to prepare to defend their homes.

The splendid bridge over the Susquehanna valued at \$157,000, was burned on the 28th ult., to keep the Rebels out of town.

Richmond, July 4.

The N.Y. Herald of the 29th ult. says Lee's whole army is undoubtedly in Pennsylvania. Last night the Rebels were within three miles of Harrisburg. Heavy firing was going on all day between the outposts. Great consternation prevails throughout Pennsylvania. Fugitives keep passing into Harrisburg, Lancaster and other cities of the State in complete terror, bringing in their cattle, household goods, &c.

Hooker has issued his farewell address to the army, dated Fredericksburg, June 28, in which he says: "In conformity with an order from the War Department, dated June 21, I relinquish the command of the Potomac army; it is transferred to Maj. Gen. S. Meade a brave and accomplished officer."

JACKSON, July 2.

Gens. Magruder and Taylor have taken Keener Depot, ten miles above New Orleans, on the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad.

The Missouri Convention has ordained the abolition of slavery after 1876. Meanwhile owners may do as they like.

From the Senate Reporter Extra.  
**FROM PENNSYLVANIA.  
Another Bloody Battle.  
Complete Route of the Yankees at Gettysburg!  
FORTY THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN!!!**

Richmond, July 5.  
The Baltimore American says that on Wednesday last at nine o'clock, the 1st and 11th corps entered Gettysburg, the cavalry of the enemy falling back. The enemy under Longstreet and Hill advanced steadily for a few minutes. There was a heavy fire of artillery and musketry along the whole Federal to the Rebel lines. Several unsuccessful charges were made by the enemy.

At three o'clock, the enemy massed their forces and endeavored to turn the right wing. A heavy fight ensued, both suffering severely. The enemy suffered fully as heavily as we did. An effort to flank our right entirely failed. The advantages on the field were regarded as decidedly with our forces. Officers who arrived here last night in charge of prisoners describe the fight on Wednesday as rather unfavorable to our arms. They state that the enemy held the field at the close of the day, our forces having fallen back after the fall of Reynolds.

Richmond, July 5.  
Yankees on the flag of truce boat at City Point last night say Gen. Mead was severely wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, and that four Federal Generals were killed. They also say it was a drawn battle.

Richmond, July 7.  
The latest dispatches from Martinsburg report the enemy routed and forty thousand prisoners taken on Sunday. Will send a fuller dispatch this afternoon.

MARTINSBURG, July 5.  
At 6 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, Gen. Lee had changed his front and occupied the ground the enemy had driven him from on the 1st and 2d. The whole army was in splendid spirits and masters of the situation. (Gen. Reinhardt and Pickett were wounded. The

Avery, of N.C. was killed and Bennett and Parker wounded.

MARTINSBURG, July 6. A. M.  
Reports concern that the enemy were defeated yesterday, and driven three miles.—A vast number of prisoners reported taken by Gen. Lee, and the prisoners refuse to be paroled, and are en route to Richmond.

This is the bloodiest battle of the war. Our loss very great, enemy's numbers

MARTINSBURG, July 6.  
On Saturday night our sentry fell back, drawing the enemy from their works. Ewell and Longstreet flanked them and gained the heights. A general fight ensued, resulting in the rout of the Yankees. Gen. Lee captured forty thousand prisoners.

## The Latest.

Richmond, July 7.  
Another telegram dated Martinsburg 6th, says the latest which seems to be reliable, is that the fight on Sunday was the bloodiest of the war.

Gen. Hill fell back in the center, causing the enemy to believe he was retreating. The enemy advanced, then Longstreet and Ewell advanced their right and left wings, and surrounded the enemy. We took the heights for which we had been contending & captured forty thousand prisoners. They refused to be paroled. Pickett's division is now guarding them at Martinsburg.

JACKSON, July 6.

The mail courier has just arrived, and states positively that Vicksburg has fallen. This same news has been received this morning from different sources, but not by any one here officially.

## OBITUARY.

DECEASED.—In Charokée county, June 19th, 1863, at the residence of her son Wm. Robertson, Mrs. "Clarity" Robertson, in the 84th year of her age.

The deceased was a native of S. C. she removed to Calhoun County about the year '38; where she spent the remainder of her life. At the early age of 31 she sought and obtained a "redemption" of her sins, washed her robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb. The religion of the night, lowly savior was exemplified in her walk in life as a member of the M. E. Church, in which she lived until God saw fit to remove her to the "home beyond the with hands, eternal in the Heavens."

She died as she had lived, a humble, devoted Christian, relying on the promises of Him whose word can never fail. She expressed herself willing to go, said she had made her peace with God many years ago and was prepared to die. She exhorted her children to meet her in Heaven, often calling upon them to pray for her to die.

She said some time before her "expiring": "I have but a few breaths to breathe, and I will be in the promised land." She was greatly distressed about the war: She was often heard to lament the hard fate of the soldiers, "poor soldiers" were the last words she was known to utter.

She has exchanged a world of sorrow and strife for one of endless glory, where the weary are at rest and the wicked cease from troubling.

She was beloved by all who knew her. She leaves five sons and two daughters beside many friends and relatives to mourn her loss; but their loss is her eternal gain. Her trials and sufferings here below are richly rewarded with a crown of immortal glory. A "Thou hast loved righteousness and hated iniquity; therefore God, even thy God, has appointed thee with the oil of gladness." She spent her last days surrounded by everything that could give comfort and quiet to her pining body. She often talked of that blessed religion, which, for more than sixty years had been her hope and unfailing trust; when earthly hopes had proven but a rope of sand it had lifted her soul above all earthly wants and clasped it to the bosom of her God. Were her history written it would show a rare specimen of energy, forbearance and true piety. Oh, may we bear her in mind, and pick up gems from her well spent life that will not only be a beautiful decoration but a substantial proof against many of the evils that may haunt our pathway in this life.

"Thine earthly trials are gone before—To that inheritance divine, Thy labor, sorrow, sigh no more, But bright in endless glory shine."

Then let our mournful tears be dry, Or in a gentle measure flow, We wait them happy in the sky, And joyful wait our exit to the bow.

Never more will that voice be heard on earth; but it now swells the melody of the celestial choir where every saint holds a golden harp and every voice is sung:

"We looked upon the cold dead face And every wave of pain Was smoothed down into peaceful rest And perfect peace again."

There are no writhing anguish now No heaving, troubled breast, No gasping breath, no pleading prayer, The way is at rest.

And we, the mourners stood and looked, But oh, we did not weep, We'd seen the sufferings and we thought How sweet the after sleep.

An easy temple then it was, That in still ruin lay, The spirit that ennobled it Anguish had borne away.







